THE [*Numb.* 886.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

×6

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *April* 29, 1762.

By the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,
21ſt *April*, 1762.

ORDERED, That Mr. GREEN do Print and Publiſh in the *Maryland Gazette* for next Week, the Addreſs to his Excellency the Governor, in Anſwer to his Meſſage of the 20th of *March*. 12

Teſtis. J. A. THOMAS, Cl. Lo. Ho.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* MARYLAND:

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

OUR Attention has been ſo much engaged in the Bill for his Majeſty's Service, that we could not take a more ×12 early Notice of the extraordinary Anſwer your Excellency was pleaſed to ſend us to our Addreſs, in conſequence of your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

We are ſorry to be involved in a Diſpute with your Excellency at the Beginning of this new Aſſembly; but as you have thought fit to enter obliquely, into a Vindication of the Conduct of the Upper Houſe, for refuſing Bills ſo frequently ſent them for Supporting an Agent, and by remote Intimations to conteſt the Neceſſity of employing One in the Service of this Province, we conceive our Silence might be conſtrued into an Acquieſcence in your Excellency's Opinion, and are therefore under an indiſpenſible Obligation to aſſert the Expediency of exerciſing a Right ſo eſſential to the moſt important Intereſts of our Conſtituents.

In our Addreſs to your Excellency, we had no other Intention in mentioning the Want of an Agent, than to vindicate the Conduct of the late Lower Houſe, and to account for the Generality of the Reprehenſion contained in Lord *Egremont*'s Letter, and repeated in your Speech, which we 16 conceived would have been reſtrained to the Upper Houſe, had the Subject been properly repreſented. Hence we inferr'd the Want of an Agent, and the injurious Treatment the People of this Province have met with from the Upper Houſe, by their repeated Refuſal of Bills for the Support of a Perſon in that Character. This being the Caſe, we think your Excellency had not the leaſt Foundation for engaging in a Controverſy with us on this Head, nor can any Deſign be fairly inferr'd from our Addreſs, of imputing the Miſcarriage of the Bills for Support of an Agent to your Excellency, as you are pleaſed to intimate. We therefore think your Excellency went a little out of your Way, in ſuppoſing we intended to include you in a Charge which is expreſsly confined to them.

Although your Excellency has not entered into a formal or expreſs Denial of the general Neceſſity of employing a Provincial Agent in *London*, yet if your Reaſoning in the particular Inſtance you mentioned can be ſupported, it neceſſarily ſuperſedes the Expediency of employing one on every other Conteſt between the Government and People. The Tranſmittal of the Journals and Bills to his Majeſty's Miniſters ſeems, in your Excellency's Opinion, to exclude the Neceſſity of eſtabliſhing an Agent to repreſent our Tranſactions at Home, on the particular Subject of the late Supply Bills. 60 If this Argument be admitted, it will follow, that let the Meaſures of his Lordſhip's Adminiſtration be ever ſo oppreſſive to the People, and the Remonſtrances of their Delegates be ever ſo well founded, your Excellency may alſo preſume, that if the Journals may be ſuppoſed to contain a true Repreſentation of their Proceedings, there cannot be that great Occaſion which they apprehend for the Support of an Agent, becauſe thoſe Journals have been regularly tranſmitted for the Information of his Majeſty's Miniſters. Since, therefore, it ſeems to be your Excellency's Opinion, that we have no Occaſion for an Agent, in the particular Inſtance mentioned in your Meſſage, for Reaſons which may be extended to every other Cauſe of Complaint, we think it amounts to little leſs than a general Denial of the Expediency of eſtabliſhing a Perſon in that Character. This, we conceive, is a Doctrine of ſo dangerous a Tendency to the Rights of our Conſtituents, that we muſt inſiſt a little on your Excellency's Patience, while we explain and enforce the Right of the People to appoint an Agent, and the Expediency of exerciſing that Right. The great End of employing an Agent, is to repreſent, and bring to a final Determination, any Matters in Diſpute with the Proprietary, by which the People may apprehend themſelves aggrieved. If the People think themſelves aggrieved, they have a Right to apply to his Majeſty for Redreſs. If they have this Right, it follows, that they muſt have a Right to the Means of giving his Majeſty the fulleſt Information upon the Subject of their Appeals; and this, no doubt his Majeſty, from his known Love of Juſtice and Tenderneſs to all his Subjects, would require; ſo that we conceive it not only an Invaſion of the People's Privileges, but derogatory from his Majeſty's Dignity, to withhold from him the cleareſt Lights we can give him for the Information of his Judgment. If it be undeniable, that every Individual has, on proper Occaſions, a Right to appeal to his Majeſty, and to employ any Agent he thinks proper to inforce his Cauſe, and place it in the moſt advantageous Light, it follows, *á fortiori*, that a whole Body of his Subjects muſt have this Right; we hope, therefore, we ſhall be excuſed if we ſay, it is too aſſuming in a Governor to undertake to judge of the Expediency of the People's having an Agent to ſupport their Intereſts, when he may be conſidered as the Delegate of the Lord Proprietary, againſt whom they may be deſirous to exhibit their Complaints, and the ſubordinate Inſtrument of thoſe very Encroachments by which they are aggrieved. But beſides this, we think your Excellency a little unhappy in your Reaſoning; for you infer, that there cannot be that great Neceſſity we ſeem to apprehend for the Appointment of an Agent, becauſe the Miniſtry have been informed from our Journals of the Nature of our Diſputes. Now we think your Excellency could not have produced a ſtronger Inſtance to ſhew the abſolute Neceſſity of our having one, unleſs the Inefficacy of a particular Meaſure can be ſuppoſed to render any other Step unneceſſary; for what have the Miniſtry done in Conſequence of this Information, and your Excellency's Intimation to Mr. *Pitt*, one of his Majeſty's then principal Secretaries of State, that you were afraid no Supplies for the King's Service would be granted in this Province, unleſs his Majeſty ſhould be pleaſed to have the Diſpute thoroughly examined into, and finally ſettled? Have they determined the Diſputes? Has any Thing ever been laid before us pointing out in Terms preciſe and explicit, that Branch of the Legiſlature which is charged with Obſtinacy in adhering to their former Conduct? We beg Leave to ſay, that notwithſtanding your Excellency's Averment to the contrary, no ſuch Inference can with Propriety be drawn from any Thing yet communicated to us from the Miniſtry; Matters are left juſt in the ſame Situation they were before: His Majeſty has too much Wiſdom, and too high a Senſe of Juſtice, to decide the moſt eſſential Intereſts of a free People, who are prevented from having any Advocate to ſupport their Cauſe, upon an *ex parte* Repreſentation. The Reprehenſion by this Means, as we conceive, remains General, and we make no doubt will ſo continue, 'til by an ample Diſcuſſion of the Allegations on both Sides, and a full Hearing of both Parties before a proper Juriſdiction, our Diſputes may meet with a fair and conſtitutional Deciſion. As to Lord *Loudoun*'s Opinion of the Supply Bill of 1757, 'tis true, the then Lower Houſe did deſire your Excellency to ſend a Copy of that Bill to his Lordſhip, the Commander in Chief at that Time of the King's Forces in *North-America*; from the Peruſal of which they expected, if he ſaw any Thing impracticable in the Execution of the Plan, for raiſing the Aids for the King therein propoſed, or unjuſt or unreaſonable in the Means, or too ſparing in the Sum offered, he would have pointed them out for their Conſideration; and it does not appear that his Lordſhip thought that Bill liable to the leaſt Objection in any of theſe Reſpects; but rather that from the generous Proviſion therein made for his Majeſty's Service, and the Care taken in that Bill to lay the Tax equal, and in a Mode ſimilar to that long ſince eſtabliſhed, and hitherto continually uſed, in our Mother Country, and ſeveral of our neighbouring Colonies, he conceived a good Opinion of the Zeal of that Aſſembly to promote the Service of his Royal Maſter. His Lordſhip took Exception only to the Military Part of the Bill, by which the Duty of ſome Part of the Troops intended to be raiſed was particularly circumſcribed, and not left at large to his ſole Direction. His Words are theſe, "I "am clearly of Opinion, that if it had paſſed into "a Law of the Province, it would be a direct In-"fringement of the King's undoubted Prerogative, "and as ſuch was very wiſely rejected by the "Upper Houſe. At the ſame Time, I am willing "to believe the Aſſembly had not conſidered it "in that Light, or they would never have formed "it in that Manner, nor had they conſidered that "Right of the King, in Commanding his Sub-"jects in Arms, which is a Right indiſputed every "where, or they would never have diſputed the "Power of his Commiſſion, to have marched the "Troops raiſed by them, for the Defence of his "Dominions, even out of their Province." This is the ſole Objection his Lordſhip made to that Bill; and to this Objection, that Houſe thought it prudent to give Way, and ever afterwards framed their Bills with a due Regard to it. How candid is it then to inſinuate generally, that the Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in *North-America*, applauded the Conduct of the Upper Houſe in rejecting that Bill? When his Objection is confined to a particular Part only, which has ſince been omitted, and made in Terms which ſhew his favourable Opinion of their good Diſpoſitions to promote the Service of the King. As to Mr. *Pratt*'s Opinion upon ſeveral Parts of the Supply Bill of 1758, we muſt put your Excellency in Mind, that you inſiſted on that Opinion to the late Lower Houſe, and that, that Houſe being deſirous of paying it all due Regard, in their Addreſs to your Excellency, expreſſed their Wiſhes, that that Opinion had been accompanied with a State of the Caſe on which it was founded; but you were pleaſed to decline giving them any Satisfaction on that Head. Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible how much Opinions of Council are Governed, by the Manner in which the Facts they are founded on are ſtated. And that this is not a mere ſpeculative Notion, is evinced by a Compariſon between that Part of Mr. *Pratt*'s Opinion, which relates to Lord *Baltimore*'s Right of appointing all the Officers for carrying that Bill into Execution, had it paſſed into a Law, with the Opinion of the preſent Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas at Home, when he was Attorney General, and adduced by the Upper Houſe in Support of the ſame Point. As, therefore, Opinions of Lawyers (for in that Light we muſt conſider Mr. *Pratt* in the preſent Caſe) depend ſo much upon the State of the Facts laid before them, and as the State on which that Opinion was given, does not appear, we apprehend we ſhall ſtand excuſed in not paying an implicit Regard to it. Your Excellency confines the Reprehenſion contained in Lord *Egremont*'s Letter entirely to the Lower Houſe. On a like Occaſion the late Lower Houſe animadverted upon the extream Diſingenuity of your Excellency, in wreſting the Meaning of Mr.

Pitt's

Pitt's Letter, to the Diſadvantage of that Houſe; and we think it not very decent in your Excellency, to pervert the Meaning of Letters from his Majeſty's Miniſters, by arbitrary and forced Conſtructions, merely for the Sake of throwing an Odium on our Proceedings. There is not a Syllable in the Secretary's Letter confining the Cenſure of the Miſcarriage of former Bills to the Lower Houſe; and we will never ſuppoſe, that our Conduct will be condemned, without a fair Opportunity of vindicating it. If we are wrong, we will on all Occaſions ſubmit; but as *Britiſh* Subjects we claim a Right to be heard, nor ſhall we ever be induced to deviate from what we think Right, by any Suggeſtion from your Excellency, that his Majeſty's Miniſters diſapprove of our Conduct. Under the Adminiſtration of ſo gracious a Sovereign as at preſent fills the Throne, we truſt, we ſhall never incur the Royal Diſpleaſure, by a firm Adherence to the Privileges of our Conſtituents, and that while we expreſs our ardent Deſire, and uſe our utmoſt Endeavours on all Occaſions, to bring our Complaints in a proper Manner before his Majeſty, he will not impute to Obſtinacy, a Conduct reſulting altogether from a Senſe of our Duty; in which, if we are ſo unhappy as to be Miſtaken, it is not our Fault that we have continued in our Error; but the Fault of thoſe, who, by refuſing to paſs a Bill for the Support of an Agent, have precluded us from the Means of bringing our Conteſts before the proper Tribunal for a Deciſion.

⁂ [*The Governor's* ANSWER *to this Addreſs, will be printed in our next.*]

VERSAILLES, December 14.

THE Treaty of Friendſhip and Union which the King concluded with the King of Spain on the 15th of Auguſt 1761, under the Denomination of a Family Convention, the Ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed agreeable to the Intention of their Majeſties. Mean-while it hath been thought proper to publiſh the following faithful Abſtract of it.

The Preamble ſets forth the Motives for concluding this Treaty, and the Objects of it. The Motives are, the Ties of Blood between the two Kings, and the Sentiments they entertain for each other. The Object of it is to give Stability and Permanency to thoſe Duties which naturally flow from Affinity and Friendſhip; and to eſtabliſh a ſolemn and laſting Monument of that reciprocal Intereſt which ought to be the Baſis of the Deſires of the two Monarchs, and of the Proſperity of their Royal Families.

The Treaty itſelf contains 28 Articles.

1. Both Kings will, for the future, look upon every Power as their Enemy, that becomes the Enemy of either.

2. Their Majeſties reciprocally Guaranty all their Dominions in whatever Part of the World they be ſituated; but they expreſly ſtipulate that this Guaranty ſhall extend only to thoſe Dominions reſpectively of which the two Crowns ſhall be in Poſſeſſion the Moment they are at Peace with all the World.

3. The two Kings extend their Guaranty to the King of the Two Sicilies and the Infant Duke of Parma, on Condition that theſe two Princes Guaranty the Dominions of their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable Guaranty is to be ſupported with all the Forces of the two Kings, their Majeſties have thought proper to fix the Succours which are to be firſt furniſhed.

5, 6, 7. Theſe Articles determine the Quality and Quantity of theſe firſt Succours, which the Power required engages to furniſh to the Power requiring. Theſe Succours conſiſt of Ships and Frigates of War, and of Land Forces, both Horſe and Foot. Their Number is determined, and the Poſts and Stations to which they are to repair.

8. The Wars in which France ſhall be involved in Conſequence of her Engagements by the Treaties of Weſtphalia, or other Alliances with the Princes and States of Germany and the North, are excepted from the Caſes in which Spain is bound to furniſh Succours to France, unleſs ſome Maritime Power take Part in thoſe Wars, or France be attacked by Land in her own Country.

9. The Potentate requiring may ſend one or more Commiſſaries, to ſee whether the Potentate required hath aſſembled the ſtipulated Succours within the limited Time.

10, 11. The Potentate required ſhall be at Liberty to make only one Repreſentation on the Uſe to be made of the Succours furniſhed to the Potentate requiring; this, however, is to be underſtood only of Caſes where an Enterprize is to be carried into immediate Execution; and not of ordinary Caſes, where the Power that is to furniſh the Succours is obliged only to hold them in Readineſs in that Part of his Dominions which the Power requiring ſhall appoint.

12, 13. The Demand of Succours ſhall be held a ſufficient Proof, on one Hand, of the Neceſſity of receiving them; and, on the other, of the Obligation to give them. The furniſhing of them ſhall not, therefore, be evaded under any Pretext; and without entering into any Diſcuſſion, the ſtipulated Number of Ships and Land Forces ſhall, three Months after Requiſition, be conſidered as belonging to the Potentate requiring.

14, 15. The Charges of the ſaid Ships and Troops ſhall be defrayed by the Power to which they are ſent; and the Power which ſends them, ſhall hold ready other Ships to replace thoſe which may be loſt by Accidents of the Seas, or of War; and alſo the neceſſary Recruits and Reparations for the Land Forces.

16. The Succours above ſtipulated ſhall be conſidered as the leaſt that either of the two Monarchs ſhall be at Liberty to furniſh to the other; but as it is their Intention that a War declared againſt either, ſhall be regarded as perſonal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in War againſt the ſame Enemy or Enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole Forces; and that in ſuch Caſes they will enter into a particular Convention ſuited to Circumſtances, and ſettle as well the reſpective and reciprocal Efforts to be made, as their political and military Plans of Operations, which ſhall be executed by common Conſent and with perfect Agreement.

17, 18. The two Powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to liſten to, nor to make, any Propoſals of Peace to their common Enemies, but by mutual Conſent; and, in Time of Peace, as well as in Time of War, to conſider the Intereſts of the Allied Crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective Loſſes and Advantages, and to act as if the two Monarchies formed only one and the ſame Power.

19, 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the Two Sicilies, the Engagements of this Treaty, and promiſes to cauſe it to be ratified by that Prince; provided that the Proportion of the Succours to be furniſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty, ſhall be ſettled in Proportion to his Power. The three Monarchs engage to ſupport, on all Occaſions, the Dignity and Rights of their Houſe, and thoſe of all the Princes deſcended from it.

21, 22. No other Power but thoſe of the auguſt Houſe of Bourbon ſhall be invited or admitted to accede to the preſent Treaty. Their reſpective Subjects and Dominions ſhall participate in the Connection and Advantages ſettled between the Sovereigns, and ſhall not do or undertake any Thing contrary to the good Underſtanding ſubſiſting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine ſhall be aboliſhed in Favour of the Subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majeſties, who ſhall enjoy in France the ſame Privileges as the Natives. The French ſhall likewiſe be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born Subjects of theſe two Monarchies.

24. The Subjects of the three Sovereigns ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective Dominions in Europe, the ſame Privileges and Exemptions as the Natives.

25. Notice ſhall be given to the Powers, with whom the three contracting Monarchs have already concluded, or ſhall hereafter conclude, Treaties of Commerce, that the Treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, ſhall not be cited nor ſerve as a Precedent; it being the Intention of their Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majeſties, that no other Nation ſhall participate in the Advantages of their reſpective Subjects.

26. The contracting Parties ſhall reciprocally diſcloſe to each other their Alliances and Negociations, eſpecially when they have Reference to their common Intereſts; and their Miniſters at all the Courts of Europe ſhall live in the greateſt Harmony and mutual Confidence.

27. This Article contains only a Stipulation concerning the Ceremonial to be obſerved between the Miniſters of France and Spain, with regard to Precedency at foreign Courts.

28. This contains a Promiſe to ratify the Treaty.

Such is, in Subſtance, the Treaty in Queſtion. No ſeparate or ſecret Article is added to it. The Stipulations of it cannot prejudice any other Power. The Object of the reciprocal Guaranty is only thoſe Dominions of which the contracting Powers ſhall be in Poſſeſſion at the Epoch of a general Peace. In ſhort, all the Conditions and Clauſes of this Treaty, in which England is neither named, or even hinted at, have not the leaſt Connection with the Origin, the Object, or the Events of the preſent War.

The King of Spain, to give a public Teſtimony of the Satisfaction he received from the Concluſion of this Family Convention, has created the Duke de Choiſeuil, who laboured with ſo much Zeal to accompliſh this great Work, a Grandee of Spain, and a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

BOSTON, *April* 12.

Laſt Night a Veſſel arrived here from Surinam, by whom we learn, that they had received Advice there that an Engliſh Man of War, and a Number of Privateers, had taken Cayenne, the Capital of the French Settlements, a little to Windward of that Place.

Laſt Week a Veſſel arrived at Marblehead in 8 Weeks from Liſbon, by which we learn, that the Spaniards had declared War againſt the Engliſh in a formal Manner; but that it was thought Affairs between that Nation and the Portugueſe would be ſettled in an amicable Manner, and that the latter would remain neuter.

Monday Morning, 10 o'Clock. We have this Moment received the following Intelligence, viz.

Gibraltar, Jan. 24, 1762. Admiral Saunders, with 34 Sail of the Line, is now here, and is to be joined by 12 more, and has received Orders from England to attack CADIZ.

In a Letter from the Havannah, dated the beginning of February laſt, a Gentleman writes his Friend as follows.

" There are now in this Harbour 16 Spaniſh Men of War of the Line, a 40 Gun Ship, and 3 Frigates, all rigged, fitted and manned for the Sea; and two Ships of 74 and 64 Guns, juſt launched, and two others on the Stocks, juſt ready to launch."

Saturday a Veſſel ſailed as an Expreſs Boat to Halifax with Letters to Governor Belcher, and the Right Hon. Lord Colvil at Halifax. It is ſaid the Men of War at Halifax, together with Major Gorham's Rangers, are ordered immediately for New-York, to go on a ſecret Expedition.

NEW-YORK, *April* 19.

On Tueſday, arrived the Brig Briſtol Packet, Capt. John Marſhal, from Barbados, which he left the 19th ult. and informs, that, by a Veſſel from Martinico, which left it on the 12th, Accounts were brought to Barbados, that the French Inhabitants of St. Lucia, St Vincent, and the Granada's, had ſent Deputies to General Monckton, and ſurrendered themſelves and thoſe Iſlands to his Majeſty's Arms, upon the ſame Terms as thoſe of Martinico. Captain Marſhal alſo informs, that all our Ships of War were ordered in, to rendezvous at Martinico; and it was reported a Squadron of them were to go to Jamaica, to defend it againſt the Attempts of the French and Spaniards, Eight Sail of French Men of War of the Line, with ſome Tranſports, are arrived at the Cape: It was reported that the Commanding Officer of this Fleet, firſt arrived at Martinico, and ſent his Boat on Shore, when being informed by a Negro, that it was in the Hands of the Engliſh, the Fleet put off, and proceeded to the Cape. The Seas about the Iſlands were quite clear of Privateers: Our Forces were in high Spirits and Health at Martinico, only uneaſy for want of Employment.

We are well informed, that on the 24th of March there were 13 Sail of French Men of War at Cape-Francois, and a Number of Land Forces, which were deſigned for Martinico, but coming too late, they put into the Cape. At the Havannah there were 15 Spaniſh Men of War of the Line, 4 Frigates, and 1 Sloop, all rigged, manned, and fit for Sea, and two others of the Line lately launched, which they were getting ready, the whole under the Command of Admiral Xavier. There were beſides a conſiderable Number of Land Forces.——All of whom it is likely intend to lay Siege to Jamaica, as our taking a Packet Boat from Hiſpaniola bound to the Havannah diſcovered that Deſign, and the Rendezvous was to be at Porto Rico. But we are on the other Side aſſured, that Governor Littleton at Jamaica, is very active in putting that Iſland into a proper State of Defence: And the Junction of our Fleets in the Weſt-Indies will undoubtedly afford us a good Account of both the Monſieurs and Dons.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

On Friday laſt Capt. Taylor arrived here from Martinico, and confirms the Account of the Inhabitants of St. Lucia, St. Vincents, &c. ſurrendering to General Monckton. He likewiſe informs us, That Admiral Rodney, with eight Sail of the Line, was gone to Jamaica: That the French Regulars that belonged to Martinico had ſailed for Old France: That the late French Governor of Guadaloupe was gone to England: And that Mr. De la Touche was to ſail ſoon for France.

A Gentleman at St. Pierre, in Martinico, writes his Friend here (his Letter dated March 15*) as follows: That it was a Place of great Trade, the Town about two Miles in Length, the Houſes joining, regularly and well built of Stone, two and three Stories high, with arched Windows, which made a very grand Appearance; and had freſh Water running through moſt of the Streets, conveyed thither from the main River: That a French Fleet appeared off of Trinity, on the Windward Side of the Iſland, and ſent a Boat aſhore, which was detained, and the Admiral, with ſome Ships, went immediately out after, but could not come up with, them: And that the Engliſh had had Divine Service twice in the Jeſuits Church; but that the General, and all the Soldiers off Duty, going to hear Sermon from his Chaplain at the White Friars Church, the Doors were ſhut againſt them; upon which his Excellency immediately quartered* 300 *Men on that Convent.*

Captain Wood, from Liſbon, adviſes, that his Portugueſe Majeſty was gone, it was ſaid, to the Frontiers of his Kingdom, in order to have an Interview with the King of Spain: That in Portugal they were raiſing Men with the utmoſt Expedition: That the King had fitted out ten Sail of the Line: That there were at Liſbon five or ſix Engliſh Line of Battle Ships, and ſome Frigates, and that it was feared there the Portugueſe would be obliged to join the Spaniards; but, if left to themſelves, a Neutrality would be obſerved.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 29.

Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor Prorogued the General Aſſembly of this Province, to the 13th Day of *September* next.

The following is a Liſt of the Acts that were paſſed in the Seſſion, *viz.*

1. *An* ACT *for the Adjournment and Continuance of* Prince-George's *and* Queen-Anne's *County Courts.*

2. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act to exempt Perſons, appearing at Muſters, from Arreſts in Civil Caſes.

3. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniencies attending the Sale of ſtrong Liquors, and running Horſe-Races near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers, and to prevent the tumultuous Concourſe of Negroes and other Slaves during the ſaid Meetings; *and alſo one other Act, entituled,* An Act to amend and explain an Act, entituled, An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniencies attending the Sale of ſtrong Liquors, and running of Horſe-Races near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers, and to prevent the tumultuous Concourſe of Negroes and other Slaves during the ſaid Meetings.

4. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for Puniſhment of Horſe-Stealers, and other Offenders.

5. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of certain Offenders, and for taking from them the Benefit of Clergy.

6. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An additional and explanatory Act to the Act, entituled, An Act impowering the Commiſſioners of the County Courts to levy and raiſe Tobacco, to defray the neceſſary Charges of their Counties and Pariſhes.

7. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act relating to Guardians and Orphans.

8. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for deſtroying Wolves in *Frederick* County.

9. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An additional ſupplementary Act to the Act, entituled, An Act relating to Servants and Slaves.

10. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for the more effectual Puniſhment of Negroes and other Slaves, and for taking away the Benefit of Clergy from certain Offenders; and, A Supplementary Act to an Act, entituled, An Act to prevent the tumultuous Meeting and other Irregularities of Negroes and other Slaves, and directing the Manner of trying Slaves.

11. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An

Act to make the Teſtimony of Convicted Perſons legal againſt Convicted Perſons.

12. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* A Supplementary Act to an Act, entituled, An Act laying an Impoſition on Negroes, and ſeveral Sorts of Liquors imported; and alſo on *Iriſh* Servants, to prevent the importing too great a Number of *Iriſh* Papiſts into this Province.

13. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act to enable the ſeveral and reſpective County Clerks within this Province, to remove ſome of the County Records and Papers from the Public Offices.

14. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for deſtroying of Crows and Squirrels in particular Counties.

15. *An* ACT *to enable* James Hollyday, *legal Repreſentative of* James Hollyday, *Eſq; deceaſed, late Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Shore, to draw Bills for the Money therein mentioned.*

16. *An* ACT *to impower the Juſtices of* Somerſet *and* Worceſter *Counties, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of* Coventry *Pariſh, partly in* Somerſet *and* Worceſter *Counties, the Quantity of Sixty-two Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, for the Uſes therein mentioned.*

17. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for Repairing the Public Roads of this Province; *and the Supplementary Act thereto.*

18. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for the more effectual deſtroying of Squirrels and Crows, in the Counties of *Kent*, *Queen-Anne*'s and *Talbot*, and for deſtroying red Foxes in the ſaid Counties.

19. *An* ACT *continuing an Act, entituled,* An Act for the Relief of ſuch Perſons as cannot find Surety for their Appearance, to teſtify as a Witneſs againſt any Perſon arreſted, accuſed, or proſecuted for any Criminal Matter.

20. *An* ACT *for erecting a Public Warehouſe at* Vienna *Town, in* Dorcheſter *County.*

21. *An* ACT *to change the Name of* Zacheus Barrett, *to that of* Onion.

22. *An* ACT *impowering the Juſtices of* Charles *County, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of* Port-Tobacco *Pariſh, in the ſaid County, a Quantity of Tobacco for the Uſes therein mentioned.*

23. *An* ACT *to remedy an Omiſſion in the Teſtament and Laſt Will of* Henry Woodward, *deceaſed.*

24. *An* ACT *for the ſpeedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province; and for the Encouragement of* Jonas Green, *of the City of* Annapolis, *Printer.*

25. *An* ACT *impowering the Juſtices of* Baltimore *County Court, to aſſeſs and levy a Sum of Current Money, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

26. *An* ACT *to augment the Salaries of the Inſpectors at* Elk-Ridge *Landing Warehouſe, in* Anne-Arundel *County; and of the Inſpectors at* Emerſon's *Warehouſe in* Talbot *County; and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

27. *An* ACT *to impower* Mary Stanſbury, *Widow and Adminiſtratrix, with the Will annexed, of* Tobias Stanſbury, *late of* Baltimore *County, to ſell the Lands therein mentioned, for the Payment of the Debts of the ſaid* Tobias Stanſbury.

28. *An* ACT *for building a Church in* St. James's *Pariſh, in* Anne-Arundel *County.*

29. *An* ACT *for the Naturalization of Colonel* Henry Bouquet, *and* Frederick Victor.

30. *An* ACT *to impower* William Clajon, *and* Mary *his Wife, Adminiſtratrix of* Gamaliel Butler, *late of the City of* Annapolis, *to ſell a Lot of Ground and Three Dwelling Houſes, for the Payment of the Debts of the ſaid* Gamaliel Butler.

31. *An* ACT *for the Continuance of Cauſes ſtanding for Trial in the Provincial Court.*

32. *An* ACT *to eſtabliſh a Market, at the Market-Houſe in* Cheſter-Town, *in* Kent *County, and for the Regulation of the ſaid Market.*

33. *An* ACT *to prevent any future Loan of the Bills of Credit now in the Paper Currency Office, and to eaſe the Inhabitants of this Province in the Payment of certain Taxes.*

34. *An* ACT *for deſtroying Crows and Squirrels in* Baltimore *County.*

A ſpecial Commiſſion is granted, and ſent to *Frederick-Town*, for holding a Court of *Oyer and Terminer*, for the Trial of the Man who ſhot old Mr. *Wirt* on the Road, as mentioned in our laſt.

Lately happen'd an ill Affair, in the back Country, of which we have not the whole Particulars. Thus far is certain, one *Nathaniel Tomlinſon* was kill'd there by the *Indians*, and had his Cabbin burnt by them. It ſeems *Tomlinſon*, and ſome others, went as far Weſtward, as *Red Stone Creek* at the *Little Meadows*, and were ſettling Plantations there, at which the *Indians* were diſſatisfied, and told them they would not have their Hunting-Grounds ſpoil'd by Plowing, and adviſ'd them to deſiſt; but they obſtinately perſiſting, a Skirmiſh enſued, and *Tomlinſon* was kill'd, but not ſcalp'd. It is ſaid that ſeveral other white People were likewiſe kill'd, and ſome *Indians*.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons in *Virginia* and *Maryland* who are indebted to Mr. *Thomas Knox* of the City of *Briſtol*, Merchant, or to him in Partnerſhip with any Perſon or Perſons, not to pay any of their Debts but to Mr. *Benjamin Waller* or Mr. *John Wayles*, in *Virginia*.

Matthew Hale, *Iſaac Elton*,
Thomas Whitehead, *Thomas Deane*,
Samuel Smith, *William Miller*,
Edward Garlick,
Aſſignees. 1

BY Virtue of an Act, made and paſſed at the late Seſſion of Aſſembly of this Province, Notice is hereby given, That there will be expoſed to Sale to the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday the 10th Day of *Auguſt* next enſuing, A LOT of Ground, N°. 102, ſituate on the Northeaſt Part of the City of *Annapolis*, with the three Dwelling Houſes thereon. The Sale to be on the Premiſes, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon. 1

William Clajon,
Mary Clajon, Adminiſtratrix.

TAKEN out of the Houſe of Mr. *William Woodward* in *Annapolis* by Miſtake, about the 23d Inſtant, a very good blue Drab GREAT COAT, made very full, the Arms remarkably long. Another much like it, as to Colour and Goodneſs of Cloth, is left in it's Stead; but the Scantineſs of the Make of the latter renders it very unfit for the Perſon who advertiſes the above. The Gentleman who has made the Miſtake, may, on returning the above Coat, receive his own from Mr. *Woodward*, without any Expence from this Advertiſement. 1 Wm. Hoare

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JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship Free Maſon, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber at* Lower-Marlborough,

SUNDRY *India* GOODS, conſiſting of Painted Sattins, fit for Furniture of Bed Rooms, Painted Taffaties, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs, &c.

1 nd 5 R. Thomas Ayre.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG, luſty, ſaucy, convict Shoemaker, who has between 4 and 5 Years to ſerve. He is a good plain Workman for either Mens or Womens Work; and is pretty ſwift at his Buſineſs, as he can, with Eaſe, make 12 pair of Womens Shoes in a Week.

Whoever inclines to buy him, that will take the trouble to cure him of the abovementioned Faults, may have a very valuable Servant, on very reaſonable Terms. 1 Thomas Hyde.

THE following Fifteen Tickets in the *George-Town* Lottery, *viz.* N°. 1221 to N°. 25, and N°. 1266 to N°. 75, Sign'd *James Pearce*, were lodged in the Hands of *Robert Sterling*, late of *George-Town*, by the Subſcriber and Others, on a Wager. Mr. *Sterling* ſays the Tickets are loſt or miſlaid. Any Perſon who may have got them, are deſired to return them, and the Managers are forewarned not to pay any Prize or Prizes which the ſaid Tickets may draw, to any Perſon but me, as the Tickets are not accounted for.

1 nd 7/9 George Pearce.

April 24, 1762.

CARRIED and Delivered to ſome Perſons in a Boat in *Annapolis* Dock, by Miſtake, a Portmanteau Trunk, containing ſome Linen, Hoſe, and Wearing Apparel. The Perſons in whoſe Hands the ſaid Trunk is fallen, are deſired to carry the ſame to Captain *James Reith* near the Dock, who will amply Reward them for their Honeſty and Trouble. 1 nd 10/ R.

DESERTED from the Subſcriber at *Annapolis*, on the 22d of *April*, at Night, a Recruit, who ſaid his Name was *William Davis*, but his real Name is *John South*; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a thin Viſage, and is an aſſuming forward Fellow. Had on a white colour'd Coat, brown Jacket, white Shirt, red Silk Handkerchief, and a cock'd Hat. It is ſaid he ſerved his Time with Mr. *Snowden*. Whoever takes up the ſaid Fellow, and brings him to *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, ſhall have Six Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by John Posey.

1 nd 5/ R.

THE Subſcriber has a new Schooner Boat, well fitted, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers, to go any where in the Bay, and will carry Goods at reaſonable Rates. She will carry Five Hundred Buſhels of Grain.

He likewiſe carries on the SILVER and GOLD SMITH's BUSINESS in all it's Branches; and has a very good Hand for making MOURNING RINGS, as cheap as they can be had from *London*. 1

He gives the beſt Prices for old Gold and Silver.

James Chalmers.

WANTED,

IN the Prerogative Office, a ſober diligent young Man, who can write a good Hand: Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, on applying to John Davidge. 1

New-York, Printing-Office, in Beaver-ſtreet, April 17, 1762.

RAN away on Monday the 12th Inſtant, from me the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Servant Man named *Charles*, and known by the Name of *Charles Roberts*, or *German*: He is a likely, well-ſet Fellow, 28 or 30 Years of Age, about Five and a Half Feet high, and has had the Small-Pox. He has a Variety of Clothes, ſome of them very good; affects to dreſs very neat and genteelly, and generally wears a Wig. He took with him two or three Coats or Suits, *viz.* a dark Brown or Chocolate colour'd Cloth Coat, pretty much worn; a Dun or Dove colour'd Cloth or fine Frize Coat, but little worn; and a light blue Grey Summer Coat of Grogram, Camblet, or ſome ſuch Stuff; a Straw colour'd Waiſtcoat edged with a Silver Cord, almoſt new, and ſeveral other Waiſtcoats, Breeches, and Pairs of Stockings; a blue Great Coat, and a Fiddle. His Behaviour is exceſſively complaiſant, obſequious and inſinuating; he ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, ſmoothly and plauſibly, and generally with a Cringe and a Smile; he is extremely artful, and ready at inventing a ſpecious Pretence to conceal a villainous Action or Deſign. He plays on the Fiddle, can read and write tolerably well, and underſtands a little of Arithmetic and Accounts. I have Reaſon to believe ſome evil-minded Perſons in Town have encouraged and been Accomplices with him in his villainous Deſigns, and it is probable he will contrive the moſt ſpecious Forgeries to give him the Appearance of being a Freeman: I have already been inform'd of a Writing he has ſhewn for that Purpoſe, by which he has impoſed upon many People; who may all be eaſily ſatisfied that he has no legal Claim to Freedom, even from Slavery; nor any Pretence to it, but by the very Law by which he is my Servant for Forty Years, as the Records of the ſuperior Court at *New-Haven* will Witneſs. At that Place where the former Owner of the ſaid Slave lived, he was guilty of a Variety of Crimes and Felonies, for which he was ſeveral Times publicly whipped, and only eſcaped the Gallows by want of Proſecution. When he became my Servant, I intended to have ſhipped him to the *Weſt-Indies* and ſold him there, and kept him in Priſon till I ſhould get an Opportunity; but on his earneſt Requeſt, ſolemn Promiſes of good Behaviour, and ſeeming Penitence, I took him into my Family upon Trial; where for ſome Time he behaved well, and was very ſerviceable to me. Deceived by his Appearance of Reformation, I placed ſome Confidence in him, which he has villainouſly abuſed; having embezzled Money ſent by him to pay for Goods, borrow'd Money and taken up Goods in my Name unknown to me, and alſo on his own Account, pretending to be a Freeman. By this villainous Proceeding I ſuppoſe he collected a conſiderable Sum, and I am alſo apprehenſive that he has been an Accomplice in ſome of the late Robberies committed in and near this City. ——Whoever will take up the ſaid Servant and return him to me, or ſecure him in ſome of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that I may get him again, if taken up in the City of *New-York*, ſhall have *FIVE POUNDS* Reward, and a greater if taken up at a greater Diſtance, in Proportion to the Diſtance and Expence. Any Perſons who take him up, are deſired to be careful to carry him before the next Magiſtrate, and have him well ſearch'd, leaving all the Money and Goods found upon him, except the neceſſary Clothes he has on, in the Hands of the ſaid Magiſtrate; and to be very watchful againſt an Eſcape, or being deceived, for he is one of the moſt artful of Villains. John Holt.

Prince-George's County, *April* 26, 1762.

RAN away the 16th Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named *John*, he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and about 30 Years old: Had on when he went away, a red Duffel Great Coat and Waiſtcoat, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrigs Trowſers and Shirt. 1

He has been uſed to going by Water, and it's poſſible has made off in ſome Veſſel.

Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Three Piſtoles Reward, paid by

Richard Marsham Waring.

SUPPOSED to be Stolen from the Subſcriber, on the 23d of this Inſtant *April*, a Dark Bay Horſe, a natural Pacer, with a Switch Tail, and a long hanging Mane, not branded as can be remembered. There was on him, an half worn Saddle, with a Flannel Saddle Cloth, and a New Curb Bridle. Whoever ſecures the Horſe, Saddle and Furniture, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall be entitled to a Reward of Twenty Shillings Currency. Henry Gassaway. 1

GREAT-BRITAIN, a fine young Dray Horſe from *England*, upwards of 16 Hands high, and remarkably ſtrong, will Cover Mares this Seaſon at Two Piſtoles. Good Paſturage for Mares. 2

Joseph Sim.

March 30, 1762.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near the *Eaſtern-Branch* Ferry in *Prince-George's* County, the 27th Inſtant, Two likely Dark Bay Horſes: One of them is a large well ſet Horſe, with large Legs, and one of his hind Feet and part of his Leg white, is ſhod all round, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock I U, or ſomething like it, he has a Switch Tail, and a large buſhy Mane, which wanted trimming. The other Horſe about 13 Hands high, trots, gallops and paces, and has a remarkable Caſt with his fore Legs when he gallops, has a bob Tail, and his Mane has been lately trimmed; his Brand, if any, forgot.

2

Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber's Houſe, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each. **Jonathan Slater.**

THE Managers of *George-Town, Kent* County, Lottery, having met, conclude to begin Drawing the Firſt Tueſday of *May* next. They requeſt all Perſons who have Tickets unſold, to return them by the Firſt Day of *May*, otherwiſe they cannot be received after that Time. Tickets may ſtill be had of the Managers, and at the *Printing-Office* in *Annapolis*.

X 3

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *on the Third Day of* May *next*,

PART of a Tract of Land, called *Abington*, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, containing about Three Hundred and Sixty or Seventy Acres. The Subſcriber will attend at Capt. *Reith*'s in *Annapolis*, on the Day aforeſaid.

X 3.

James Ringgold

Virginia, March 6 1762.

THE Subſcriber now keeps the FERRY, formerly called *Clifton*'s Ferry, and will take Paſſengers at the ſame Rates that are paid at *Alexandria*: Travellers will meet with private Entertainment, and may depend upon good Diſpatch. **Samuel Johnston.**

3

WANTED, as an Apprentice for Four Years, in an Apothecary's Shop, to compound Medicines, a Lad or Boy, that can Read, Write, and Cypher. For his Encouragement, Bed, Board, Waſhing, Cloaths, and Five Pounds *per Annum*, will be allowed him.

X 3

Enquire at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

Purſuant to the Laſt Will of John Hynſon, *late of* Kent *County, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Sale on the Premiſſes, the firſt Monday in* May *next, if a fair Day, if Rainy and bad Weather, the next good Day following*,

A PLANTATION and Parcel of Land, lying on *Eaſtern-Neck Iſland*, in the County aforeſaid, containing about 150 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe and Out-Houſes. The Land is good, and a good Place for raiſing Stock.

X 3

Gold and Silver will be taken in Payment, in Piſtoles at 27 *s.* or Dollars at 7/6, and 12 Months Credit be given, on Security, if required, by

Draper Lusby,
Frances Lusby, Executrix.

Cæcil County, *April* 1, 1762.

DROPP'D near the Narrows of *Eaſtern-Neck-Iſland*, on the 11th of *March*, and ſuppoſed to be pick'd up by one *Daniel Peck*, a Shallopman, belonging to *Talbot* County, a middle ſiz'd SILVER WATCH, the Maker's Name *Peter Upjohn* or *Upjohns, Biddeford*; the Number forgot. It ſhews the Day of the Month. When loſt there was to it a ſmall Steel Chain, a Steel Seal, the Figure on which is a flying Eagle. The Chain of the Watch was broke, ſo that ſhe could be of no Service till repaired; it is therefore hoped, any Watchmaker, or other, into whoſe Hands ſhe may come, will ſtop her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, for which they ſhall receive a Reward of Twelve Dollars from Mr *William Faris* in *Annapolis*, or **Robert Mercer.**

3

THOMAS WARD, Peruke-Maker,
In *Baltimore Town*,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he now carries on his Buſineſs, as formerly, and will furniſh his old Cuſtomers, or Others, with Wigs of any Kind, made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

X 3

BOOK-BINDING, in the neateſt Manner, perform'd at the *Printing-Office*, by **William Poultney.**

THE Managers of the *Frederick-Town Calviniſt Church Lottery*, give Notice, That altho' for a while the Lottery ſeem'd to be at a Stand, yet now, a Number of Adventurers have agreed to take a great many of the Tickets, and they ſell faſt, ſo that the Public may depend on it's being Drawn the 12th Day of *May* next. A few of the Tickets to be had of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office. 8

FIFTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore County, *March* 27, 1762.

BROKE Goal laſt Night, between ſix and ſeven o'Clock, the two following Perſons, *viz.*

Samuel Fox, a likely young Man, appears to be about 21 Years of Age, ſomething low of Stature, has a down Look, and wears his own Hair. Had on when he broke Goal, a brown Cloth Coat, and a Pair of old Boots; his other Dreſs not known; he not long ſince kept Store in *Kent* County, *Maryland*.

The other named *Samuel Galloway*, appears to be about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well-ſet, has a down Look, and is of a white Complexion. Had on when he broke Goal, an old Great Coat, an old Felt Hat, and an old Pair of Shoes, with Strings.

It is ſuppoſed the ſaid Perſons will travel down the Bay, and probably change their Apparel.

Whoever takes up and ſecures them, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Fifty Pounds Reward for ſaid *Fox*, and Five Pounds for ſaid *Galloway*, paid by ★ 4

Aquila Hall, Sheriff.

N. B. All Maſters and Skippers of Veſſels, are forbid ſecreting or carrying off either of them.

To be LET, *and Enter'd on immediately*,

THE Houſe wherein Mr. *John Carnan* lately dwelt, ſituate in a very convenient Part of *Baltimore-Town*, being a good Brick Dwelling, having a Kitchen and Cellar, two large Parlours, and four Chambers; a Brick Smoak-Houſe; a Fram'd Stable; and three Acres of Ground incloſed within a Poſt and Rail Fence; and a good Garden paled in.

Alſo, a Plantation ſituate on the great Road to the Fork of *Gunpowder*, ſcarce three Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, having two Meadows, a Barn, two Fram'd Houſes, fit for a Dwelling-Houſe and Quarter, and other neceſſary Out-Houſes; and clear'd Land ſufficient for a good Farm.

For Terms apply to Mr. **John Ridgely**, in *Baltimore-Town*. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, That any Perſon or Perſons, inclinable to undertake the Building of a Wharf, with Stone, on the North-Eaſt Side of the Dock of *Annapolis*, from Mr. *Middleton*'s Wharf to the Inſpecting Houſe on the Point, may be informed of the Terms, on Application to

4

Nicholas Maccubbin,
William Roberts,
Samuel Middleton,
Lancelot Jacques.

TO BE SOLD

By the Subſcriber, at his Store at the Head of the Dock, in Annapolis,

BARBADOS and GUADALOUPE RUM, and MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, *London* and *Philadelphia* Single Refin'd Sugar by the Loaf, or larger Quantity, and Coffee by the Pound.

Payments will be received in Bills of Exchange, Caſh, Tobacco, *Indian* Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Flour, Ship and Middling Bread, Hogſhead, Pipe or Barrel Staves, Turpentine, Pitch, Tar, Clapboards, Oak or Pine Plank of different Dimenſions, Barrell'd Pork, or Iron.

The Subſcriber buys Bills of Exchange with Caſh, and wants to Hire a very compleat Blackſmith by the Year, and ſome Ship-Carpenters by the Month. 5 **Henry Ward.**

YOUNG TRAVELLER Covers Mares this Seaſon at Two Guineas. He is a fine ſtrong Horſe, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, was bred by Col. *Taſker*, and got by Mr. *Moreton*'s *Traveller* out of *Miſs Colvill.* 5 **Henry Rozer.**

January 14, 1762.

STOLEN or Strayed from the *Elk-Ridge* Furnace, a Black Mare, 6 Years old, near 13½ Hands high, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock L W. Alſo a Dark Bay Horſe, 15 Years old, about 12 Hands high, has a white Lock of Hair in his Mane about a Span from his Ears, with a white Mark deſcending therefrom down each Side his Neck. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and ſecures them ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by **Caleb Dorsey.**

Baltimore-Town, March 13, 1762.

AS the Subſcriber is leaving off Tavern-keeping, he requeſts all Perſons indebted to him, to come and ſettle and diſcharge their Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themſelves, as well as to **James Cary.**

Annapolis, February 4th, 1762.

THE Subſcriber having declined Buſineſs, and intending to remove ſoon to his Diſtrict on *Patowmack*, deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts, by Bond, Bill, or otherwiſe, with Mr. *George Clarke*, who is impowered to receive the ſame. The Accounts of thoſe Perſons who neglect complying with this reaſonable Requiſition, will be immediately put in Suit. **Daniel Wolstenholme.**

TO BE SOLD,

SOME few Pipes of choice old *Madeira* WINE, and good *Barbados* RUM by the Hogſhead. **George Clarke.**

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wedneſday the Sixteenth of* June *next, at the Houſe of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County*,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Eſtate of Mr. *James Wardrop*, deceaſed, all lying in *Frederick* County.

	Acres.
One Tract called *Hazard*, lying on *Little Conococheague*, containing - -	790
One Ditto called *Partnerſhip*, lying on the Weſt Side of *Manockaſy*, below the Upper Ford, - - - - - - - -	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of *Anti-Eatam*, near the Head of a Spring at *Thomas Anderſon*'s old Place, - -	500
Green Spring, lying on the Eaſt Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the *Green Spring*, - - - - - - - - -	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from *John Burgeſs*'s, and near the main Road that leads thro' *Frederick-Town*, - -	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, on a Run call'd *Mill-Creek*, that runs into *Kittockton Creek*,	114
John's Delight, lying on a ſmall Run called *Curry's Branch*, at the Foot of *Shanendore Mountain*, near *Curry's Gap*,	104
Bloomſbury, lying Half a Mile from *John Burgeſs*'s Houſe, - - - - -	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the Eaſt Side of *Lick Run*, near *Patowmack* River,	86
Brentford, lying near *John George Arnold*'s, on the Weſt Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, - - - - - - - - - -	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called *John Chryſtee's Spring Branch*, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' *Frederick-Town*, by *Robert Evans*'s,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called *Needwood*, formerly laid out for Col. *Thomas Creſap*, - - - -	100

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For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to **James Dick.**

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made and paſſed in 1733, *for emitting and making current Ninety Thouſand Pounds*, is near Expiring; The Commiſſioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all thoſe who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. 61

Signed per *Order*,
Robert Couden, Cl. P. C. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the Printing-Office, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. Advertisements of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.